

Intimations.



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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, AND KO VLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

(33)

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BIRTH

On August 4, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. P. ALLAN, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908.

SOME SHIPPING STATISTICS.

If we may judge from the returns presented by Lloyd's for the quarter ending in June last, the outlook for shipbuilding in the United Kingdom was very far from bright. We are told that the tonnage under construction was 48,000 tons less in the month referred to than at the end of the previous quarter while it was 45,000 less than at the corresponding date last year. The significant remark is added that it was the lowest on record since 1896. From the returns compiled by Lloyd's it appears that, excluding warships, there were 386 vessels of nearly 800,000 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter in question. Of steamships there were 349 being built in June last as compared with 501 at the same date last year, while the tonnage had decreased from a million and a quarter to 704,000. The sailing vessels ordered had fallen from 37 to 63, with a corresponding reduction in the tonnage. The totals, however, show but the decline in the spirit made last year, being 386 vessels of 799,178 gross tonnage as against 504 vessels of 1,100,000 and a quarter tons in 1897. It would seem that the Clyde maintains its reputation of being one of the greatest shipbuilding districts in the Kingdom, no less than 120 ships being under construction at Glasgow and Greenock. At Newcastle there are 57 being built, at Sunderland 29 at Belfast 17 and at Barrow 11. With re-

gard to the ownership of these vessels it is stated that 229 are British, while 30 are either for sale or their nationality is in doubt. The British colonies account for another 31, so that the total number of ships which it may be expected will fly the red ensign is well in favour of the mother country. Of the other nations which have left their orders in the hands of British shipbuilders it may be noted that Brazil is responsible for 15 boats, outside warships, France for 13, the Argentine Republic for 10, while smaller contracts have been made with owners in Belgium, Norway and Sweden, and other countries. It is almost unnecessary to say that Japan is not represented in the list. Some of the vessels are of considerable size, though none is over 20,000 tons. Six are classed between 12,000 and 15,000, five between 10,000 and 12,000 and five between 8,000 and 10,000, only one being placed between the 15,000 and 20,000 tons mark. The majority, 59 in number, range from 2,000 to 4,000 tons. Coming to the warships, it is reported by Lloyd's that there are altogether 66 under construction in the Royal dockyards and at private yards, the proportion being 12 for the former and 54 for the latter. Of these, no less than 17 are being built for foreign Governments or in the speculative interest. Five first-class battleships are on the ways at Devonport, Portsmouth and Chatham and one each at Barrow, Elswick and Jarrow to the order of the Admiralty. At Barrow, also, 13 submarines are in course of erection, 11 of which are intended for the use of the British Navy. With reference to vessels, not including warships which are in the shipbuilding yards of the colonies, Lloyd's at the end of June were cognisant of three at Hongkong with a gross tonnage of 1,420, one at Singapore, a small vessel of 140 tons, and one at Shanghai of 200. So, it would seem that of the three British ports in the Far East, Hongkong on the date in question took precedence. Concerning the foreign yards, the information at the disposal of Lloyd's showed, when the last quarter closed, that 45 vessels were on the stocks at various German ports, 44 in America, 37 in Holland, 30 in Norway, 22 in France, 19 in Austria, 18 in Italy and lesser numbers in other nations. On the whole, then, the report on dissection scarcely presents such a depressing appearance as it does at first sight. It is not, by any means, quite as satisfactory as might be desired, but it at least affords hope that the prospects for the future may brighten before the close of the year.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE *Japan Times* states that according to a recent message from Taipei, Formosa, highly promising gold veins have been discovered near Suinenshi, along the coast of Taitou prefecture.

THE Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) reserved his decision in the extremely complicated mortgage dispute in which several parties are concerned, and which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court for over a week.

THE question of finance is worrying politicians and the presidential campaign drags, says a Washington dispatch. New York State will institute proceedings under the anti-gambling laws against Lloyd's for quoting insurance policies on Mr. Taft's election.

IT is rumoured that His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Australia, is likely to pay Japan a visit on his way back to England. One report states that he will arrive in Japan in the N. Y. K. liner *Kumano Maru* towards the end of September.

THE waters of the Grand Canal are rising and the country round about Kiangpoh has become a swamp. The embankments have burst and owing to the floods there has been irregularity in the steam-launch service between Chinkiang and Tsingling. General Han, Acting Commander-in-Chief of Kiangpoh, has sent the sum of \$5,000 to the Taoist of the Hwai Yang Intendency in order to enable the latter to repair the embankments, which are in such a condition that they can offer no protection against floods.

WE learn from the *Japan Times* that Mr. Loomis, an American Commissioner for the Exhibition to be held in Japan in 1912, in the course of a conversation with the Japanese Consul General at New York, said that he intended to leave San Francisco in the early part of September for Japan. Spending about two weeks at Hawaii, he will arrive here at the end of September or early in October. Mr. Loomis went to Oyster Bay on the 29th ultimo to take leave of President Roosevelt and to receive from him final instructions.

A SHANGHAI native paper reports that owing to the fact that there has lately been an increasing number of disputes between Chinese and foreigners over the sale and purchase of lands in the various provinces, which have caused much trouble to both Chinese and foreign officials, H.E. Shen Chia-pao, High Commissioner for the Revision and Compilation of the Laws of the Empire, has drawn up a set of regulations against the sale of land to foreigners without the knowledge or consent of Chinese officials, making it a penal offence. The regulations will shortly be presented to the Throne for Imperial sanction.

A DISPATCH from Amoy states that the local authorities there have received information from Peking that a Prince of the Blood will be sent to that port to receive the U.S. Pacific Fleet which is due to arrive there in September next. It is further stated that the Viceroy of the Two Kwang and Min Ché provinces and the Governors of Chékiang and Kiangsi will also take part in the reception of the Fleet. In the meanwhile a large number of officials, including Admiral Sab, the Taoist of Amoy, and Tantai Mai Sieg-chien, are making extensive preparations, while General Huo Yung-an, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Fukien, is daily disciplining his men, who will be reviewed by the American Admiral and his staff.—N. C. D. News.

FOUR men—a silversmith, an office "boy," a house "boy," and a furniture dealer—were charged in the Police Court, this afternoon, with victimizing a school boy named Wong Chi Kiang, and robbing him of his valuables. On this charge they pleaded not guilty. Wong Chi Kiang resides at 4, Peel Street. On the 4th instant, the four accused called at his house for a "quiet chat," and some after they had taken their departure he discovered that two of his watches and a gold chain had disappeared. A few days later he spoke to one of the accused regarding his loss. "If you give us \$50 we will help you to recover them," was the satisfaction he got. This he did, but he never saw his property. When the accused were arrested the police found one of complainant's watches and the gold chain, also \$48 in notes, part of the \$50 which complainant was alleged to have paid in order to get back his property. The case was remanded.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of July 9 says—The object of the visiting Chinese commissioners, who are the chief promoters of the \$12,000,000 steamship syndicate to be formed in China to operate Chinese-owned steamers in Hongkong and San Francisco, is to inspect American shipyards with the possibility of having the new liners built here and allowed to remain under American register. The inland water transportation business of China has been in the hands of the Japanese heretofore. This new company will make a strong bid for this business which pays fabulous profits. An effort will be made to interest American capital in the new company. The entire export of China, amounts to \$199,241,000 (gold). America is getting a smaller share of this trade than any other country and the new line will open up a new field to the merchants of the United States. Besides this feature, the Chinese will be a strong competitor of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Japanese line plying between this port and Japan, and lower rates will prevail.

A SOMEWHAT serious accident took place on the premises of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Museum Road, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, 6th inst. Shortly before 2 p.m. a youth named C. M. Sequiera, in the employ of Messrs. Mustard and Co., ascended the lift to the top floor of the premises. When the lift came level with the top floor and at Sequiera was about to get out, the cage slipped back several feet. Sequiera immediately grasped the ironwork gate of the lift entrance and as the cage descended was pinioned with his arms between the top of the cage and the floor of the top storey. The little finger of his right hand was severed and both arms were badly squashed and bruised. He remained a prisoner inside the cage for a period of about twenty minutes. The key of the door had fallen to the floor at the cage and other employees of the firm had to get to work with saws and axes and to cut away the top of the cage before the unfortunate youth could be released. He was at once removed to the General Hospital, where his injuries were attended to, and he is now progressing satisfactorily.

BA OKOK is fast gaining a more modern aspect as time goes on. In addition to electric trams, motor-cars, and other up-to-date vehicles, the *Siam Free Press* says, our streets can at present boast of several handsome motor vans. There are kept busily going, and there is every prospect of their being brought into general use for luggage carrying throughout the city of Bangkok and its suburbs. Our streets and roads, we are glad to say, are being kept in better repair than ever before and the appearance of things in general counts for activity and progress all round. The constant improvement in the construction of the thoroughfares is regarded with satisfaction by the general public. The material which is now being used in road making is far superior to that used formerly when the streets were soft and muddy during the rainy season, and covered with dust in dry weather. The general use of well broken limestone will do away with such drawbacks and in dry and wet weather the roads will be in good order. Several new roads are being surveyed, and in the course of time a drive by motor from Bangkok to some of the neighbouring provinces will be rendered possible. Both from pleasure and from business points of view, such roads will be of great service, and consequently the work of their construction deserves every encouragement. Dusk Park is now being transformed into a real terrestrial Paradise and affords most pleasant drives for motorists and others. On Sundays it is becoming a most popular place of resort for residents who, thanks to His Majesty's kind courtesy, are at liberty to take promenade along the beautiful avenues, run in the cool, arboreal, luscious, to the pleasant warbling of the birds, or view the lovely landscapes stretching away in the distance, while sweet strains of music are wafted on the breeze. Societies of progress are, certainly, cheering and we hope to have more of us on the subject at times to come.

TUNG WA FLOOD-RELIEF FUND.

ABOUT \$320,000 COLLECTED.

The largest subscription of any raised in the Colony stands to-day to the credit of the Tung Wa Hospital. The directors of that institution have succeeded in collecting up to yesterday a sum of about \$320,000 in round figures in aid of the sufferers by the North and West River Floods. The Chinese in Singapore have responded nobly to the appeals on behalf of their brethren in Kwangtung. Yesterday they forwarded another remittance—making the fourth—to the Tung Wa fund. It is one of \$100,000 advised by the Tung-chai through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Honolulu has forwarded a T.T. through the Hongkong Bank for \$30,000. The Nam Pak Hong firm of Kung Yau Seng has paid into the Tung Wa relief funds \$1,000 at the request of the Chinese in Semelag.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. PERCY LANGLEY.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Percy Langley, the brother of Inspector Langley of the water Police, which took place yesterday. Death was due to typhoid fever. The deceased gentleman, who was about thirty-eight years of age, had been in the employ of the Aberdeen Docks for a number of years. On Friday last he was admitted to hospital, and his untimely death will come as a shock to his numerous friends and acquaintances in the East. As a "sport" Mr. Langley was second to none in the Colony, and while he assisted in the dragon boat festivals that were held annually in Aberdeen Bay success was a foregone conclusion.

The funeral (maroon rites) took place this afternoon, and was largely attended. Deceased leaves a widow and many relatives, for whom the greatest sympathy is felt.

PAST HISTORY DIVULGED.

A VERY UNCOMFORTABLE WITNESS IN THE BOX.

When people go to law they are liable to have little alleged matters of their past history divulged. In a case which was heard in the Supreme Court, this morning, the plaintiff (a Chinaman) in the action, who was suing to recover some \$200, which he alleged he lent to the defendant, was visibly annoyed by some of the pertinent questions flung at him by the defendant's solicitor. At one time the plaintiff refused to answer, but the Judge put an end to his hostile behaviour.

"What are you?" was the first query put during the lengthy cross-examination.

"I am a trader," came the reply.

"I put it to you that you are not a trader. What do you do in Canton?—I live there."

"Where do you live?—In the Canton French College."

"What are you there?—I am a scholar."

"Then why did you say you were a 'trader'?"

"I do not know the custom."

"You speak French, I suppose?—Yes."

"I put it to you that you did not get your knowledge of French in Canton, but in Annam?—Yes."

"You have been there most of your time?—I went there when I was very small."

"You have been there recently?—Yes."

"You still persist in saying that you are at the French College at Canton?—Yes."

"Have you any property?—A little. (After a pause.) Enough to pay for my education."

"What does the 'property' consist of?—Money."

"Where is it?—In the country."

"In whose custody is it left?—With a clansman."

"Who is the clansman?—A man named Ip Yan."

"Is he not the watchman of the Supreme Court? (laughter)—No. (Indignantly.)"

"Have you no relatives acting as watchmen of the Supreme Court?—Yes. (looking very humiliated.)"

"What is his name?—His surname is Ip."

"Is it not the same name?—No."

"How much money have you got?—\$300 odd."

"And what interest do you get on that?—Four per cent."

"Per year?—No, per month."

"Forty-eight per cent, per year?—Yes."

"What are your expenses at the Canton French College?—Two dollars and a half per month."

"Is that for education?—Yes."

"What are your living expenses?—\$60 a month."

"And clothing?—Here the witness became annoyed. 'Why do you want to ask me all these questions for? I am suing the man for money,' he said."

"The Court—Answer the question."

"The plaintiff replied: '\$0 a year.'"

"Including shoes?" asked the inquisitive solicitor.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Have you no other source of interest?—None."

"You had a brother, didn't you? (laughter)—Yes."

"Your brother died and left a widow?—He did."

"What was her name?—How do I remember these women's names?"

"What did you call her?—I don't remember."

"Did you call her your Chinese-Annamese mother-in-law? (laughter)—No. I called her 'A So.'"

"What is that?—Sister-in-law."

"As a matter of fact that sister-in-law of yours is an Annamese?—Yes."

"That concluded the cross-examination, and the much annoyed plaintiff was excused."

JAPANESE in large numbers are replacing the drivers on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The conductors and engine drivers are, according to the mechanism who are not so strict. Altogether ten thousand men are involved.

THE INTERPORT POLO MATCH.

SHANGHAI DEFEATED.

Doubtless, on account of the novelty of an interport polo match being held in Hongkong, a large and enthusiastic gathering assembled on the polo ground at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon to witness a "contest" between the exponents of the game in Shanghai and the representatives of this Colony. All interport matches are interesting, if only for the healthy rivalry and friendly feeling engendered by a first-class exhibition. Yesterday's match proved no exception to the rule, and the spectators who attended at Causeway Bay were fully recompensed for their journey. It was unfortunate that Lieutenant Ross, the captain of the Hongkong team, was unable to take his share in the tussle, but a very capable representative was found in the person of Lieutenant Webb-Bowen.

The weather was all that could be desired on such an occasion, although the ground could be hardly up to condition after the recent rains. No doubt those who were mainly interested in the game viewed with considerable disquietude the prevailing atmospheric elements of the past month, but as was proved nearly everything was in their favour, and a sound exposition of the game which originated in India was presented.

Probably owing to the fact that the team was practically a military complement there was an exceptionally large turn-out of the military, amongst those present being the General Commanding the Forces in South China, Colonel Darling, R.E., and His Excellency the Governor. The soldiers of the rank and file were, of course, strong partisans of the local force and did much by their enthusiasm to show in what direction their sympathies lay.

The teams who entered on to the field were:

Hongkong—Captain Cunningham and Lieutenants Large, Dixon and Webb-Bowen.

Shanghai—Lieut.-Colonel Bruce; Dr. Keylock and Messrs. Burkill and Davies.

Referee—Major-General Broadwood and Captain Wait.

The visitors got away at the opening and entered down the field gaily, looking quite aggressive, but Lieut. Large got the sphere away, and the first goal was scored in the opening chucker. In the second chucker Hongkong made a good run down and the second goal was recorded. After the local team had settled four goals in quick succession, the Shanghaiers bucked up, somewhat and after hard pressing got in their first point. Again they continued to charge, good play being exhibited. Davies had the ball under him, and, notwithstanding the attempt on Large's part to "separate him for it," he scored Shanghai's second goal, amid loud cheers. And so the game proceeded, give and take, until time was called, when the score stood at

Hongkong 6

Shanghai 6

At the conclusion of the game His Excellency the Governor shook hands with the winners, congratulated them on their victory, and presented them with the cup.

At the Hongkong Club last night the Shanghai representatives were feted and later in the evening they were present at a "smoker."

TRAGEDY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

YOUNG FARMER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A very sad fatality is reported at police headquarters as having occurred at Au Tai, a district in the New Territory, yesterday afternoon. It would appear that while a farmer, aged about thirty, was at work in his paddy field, the thunderstorm, which, perhaps, was felt more severely in the New Territories than it was in Hongkong, came on. The farmer—Au Wai—was in the act of unfastening his bullock to return to his shed when a vivid flash of lightning struck the district. Almost instantly the farmer was seen to stagger and fall, whilst his bullock, with a grunt and a snort, galloped away in the direction of the hills, and has not since been seen.

When friends went to his assistance the farmer was found to be dead, being badly scorched. His remains were taken into his house and the police notified.

"LEAVE THE COLONY."

HIGH-HANDED TRICK.

In a case which was heard in the Supreme Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Gompertz entered judgment for the defendant and also advised the defendant to leave the Colony forthwith.

The case was that in which an alleged trader, who in reality was only a student belonging to the French College at Canton, sought to recover from a certain party a sum of \$200, which he alleged was due and owing to him. It was proved, however, that plaintiff's sister-in-law (an Annamese woman) had lent the defendant the money, and not the plaintiff, who secured, by some means or another, the promissory note on which he attempted to secure payment. The cross-examination of this witness will be found in another column of this issue.

RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL, LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9th AUGUST, 1908.

Non-Chinese—247

Chinese—120

Total—367

Library—Museum—

Chinese—120

Non-Chinese—247

Total—367

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CANTON DAY BY DAY.

FLOOD FUND BAZAAR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th August. Yesterday was the second last day of the Canton Flood Fund Bazaar, but the number of visitors and the takings were found comparatively greater than those on all the preceding days, so that there is no question but that the Bazaar has been a great success all through from the very start. The Bazaar closes to-day, and those who happen to be charitably inclined will avail themselves of the opportunity of paying it a last visit to-day. On the first day Mr. Su Sing Kuei was much thought of for his generosity in paying \$2,000 for a bottle of crated water, but yesterday Mr. Lok Hon Chau paid the still larger sum of \$3,500 for a cool drink.

The total amount realised yesterday was \$12,518.

Of the female stallholders there are two old ladies over sixty years of age, and they appeared to be very energetic in performing their duties in the interest of the Bazaar without the least sign of fatigue. All other stallholders are also very zealous in collecting funds in aid of the flood sufferers.

When the Bazaar is closed the articles remaining unsold will be put up for sale by auction. Yesterday evening the executive committee held a meeting to make arrangements for the disposal of the remaining articles by auction.

THE TAI WONG KONG OUTBREAK.

Telegrams.

(Reuters).

Persia.

LONDON, 11th August.
The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says that Germany is actively working for the establishment of a bank and trading facilities at Tabriz, it believes, with the idea of securing the summoning of an international conference in Persia similar to that of Algiers.

Trouble on a British Destroyer.

The crew of a British destroyer, which arrived in the Firth of Forth from the recent manoeuvres, becoming dissatisfied with their rations and the stopping of shore leave, threw the gun sights and signal books overboard. Several have been imprisoned and it is understood will be court-martialed.

Later.

Opium in Hongkong.

Hongkong's proposals for the closing of the opium divans are, for the present, in abeyance, owing to the absence on the Continent of the Earl of Crewe.

King and Kaiser.

His Majesty King Edward has arrived at Cronberg and had a most cordial meeting with His Imperial Majesty the Kaiser.

Turkey.

The Sultan has offered to defray the cost of a Parliament house.

CANADIAN ANTI-OPIMUM BILL.

THREATENED CHINESE BOYCOTT.

An Ottawa despatch informs us, writes the *Vancouver World*, that the bill introduced by Mr. Lemieux respecting the opium traffic provides a penalty of three years' imprisonment, or a maximum fine of five thousand dollars, or both, for the importation for other than medicinal purposes under regulations established by the Customs Department, of crude opium, or opium, or the manufacture, sale, or possession for sale of opium prepared for smoking.

We have before us the report of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., on "The Need for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic in Canada." The subject came under Mr. King's notice, it will be remembered, at the time of his inquiry into the claims for damages put in by the Chinese after the riot of last September. The evidence adduced in support of the claims of the opium importers demonstrated that the business was at once very extensive and very profitable. The report shows that independently of his own discovery of the facts which horrified him and the whole Dominion an appeal from an organization of Chinese known as the Anti-Opium League to Mr. King had something to do with putting in motion the machinery which has resulted in the introduction of Mr. Lemieux's resolution favouring the suppression of the traffic, carried unanimously in the Commons, and the bill which followed.

Mr. King investigated and found that "in the coast cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, there are at least seven factories carrying on an extensive business of opium manufacture. It is estimated that the annual gross receipts of these combined concerns amounted, for the year 1907, to between \$600,000 and \$750,000. The crude opium is imported from India in cocoon shells. It is 'manufactured' by a process of boiling into what is termed 'powdered' opium and subsequently into opium prepared for smoking. The returns show that large amounts of crude opium have been imported annually, and that the value of the crude opium imported in the nine months of the fiscal year 1906-7 was greater than the value of the amount imported in the twelve months of the preceding year; the figures for these periods being \$1,618,181, and \$2,019,943 respectively." Mr. King goes on to say that much of the opium is consumed by white people and adduces some of the terrible records of the local police court in proof of his assertion. Some of it, he adds, is smuggled into the United States and some of it into China. "Nevertheless the amount consumed in Canada, if known, would appal the ordinary citizen who is inclined to believe that the habit is confined to the Chinese, and by them indulged only to a limited extent."

Perhaps, however, the most amazing part of the report is its reproduction of a provincial law against the sale of opium which is so far from being enforced that nobody seems to have known of its existence until Mr. King unearthed it—least of all the authorities charged with carrying it into effect.

In view of the facts mentioned above the attitude of the local Chinese companies is most impudent. For years members of the race have been allowed to ruin body and soul, not only their own people, but of white men and women. In the country of their nativity the imperial authorities are stamping out the vice to the utmost of their ability, but the Canadian Government is threatened that if it puts an end to the facilities for poisoning residents of Canada and smuggling poison into China the Dominion will be subjected to a trade boycott.

That we may tell the heads of the Eighteen Companies is not the way to hit to Canada. There is some justification for the request for a return of money paid as duty on opium. There is none whatever for proposing reprisals if a traffic is further prohibited which, as Mr. King points out, has been illegal all along, and which in any event has become a menace to something infinitely worse than the satisfaction of the cravings of the votaries of the opium pipe.

Let the boycott begin by all means if necessary the Chinese merchants will have it

FINANCIAL REFORMS IN CHINA.

Peking, 1st August.

There can be no doubt that the most important requirement of China at the present juncture is financial reform. Every project which is put forward, every expense which becomes necessary is hampered by the everlasting "want of funds." In a great and wealthy country such as China undoubtedly is, this state of affairs should not exist and the only reason assignable for it, is a lack of system in financial affairs, or the existence of a system which is fundamentally rotten.

It is impossible within the space of a newspaper article to go thoroughly into the matter, but a superficial glance at a few salient points may not be amiss. China at this moment is faced with the prospect of having to support for several months several hundreds of thousands of her subjects who will be left practically ruined and starving on account of disastrous floods. Were the finances of the country properly organized, funds for relief works would be readily forthcoming, but as it is, the sufferers have to rely for assistance upon the charity of their fellow countrymen and other sympathisers.

It were far better for the sufferers from the flood, and for the country itself, if, instead of existing on pauperising charity, they could earn their food and renew their prosperity by being employed upon public works, for which the Government could pay a rational wage. For instance, it is obvious that not only on the North and West Rivers but also in the Yangtze Valley the river banks are insufficiently strong to meet the pressure of water caused by abnormal rainfall. A country which in former times could conceive and carry out such a great work as the Grand Canal should be able, at present, to construct and keep in repair so simple a work as a river embankment. The Grand Canal itself is an example of a splendid work allowed to fall into decay and lose more than half its usefulness through sheer neglect.

When seeking reform it is pertinent to inquire, What is the cause of the Government's impoverishment? The answer seems to be clear. Primarily maladministration of financial affairs and secondarily a huge cancerous growth of dishonesty throughout the whole official world.

As China awakes and starts on the present new era of reform, it is obvious to the dullest of her students that "squeeze" and corruption are rife throughout the country. The village Tipao collects his taxes from the hard working villagers. He spends a tenth, or possibly less than a tenth part, on the improvement of the village public works. He remits perhaps a quarter of what he collects to his superior official and pays, perhaps, another eighth thereof to the Yamen underlings, to prevent them from looking too closely into his village affairs. The rest he diverts to his own uses, increases his own property, lends at usurious rates of interest to financially embarrassed farmers or boards for the purpose of buying for himself or his sons more lucrative offices.

Should the bridges over the creeks require repair, the country people must do the work for themselves. Should the creeks require dredging, or the river embankments need strengthening, instead of doing his duty and either organizing the work himself or applying to the proper authority to have it done, a policy of "masterly inactivity" prevails, unless some energetic farmer, fearing for his lands, undertakes to do the work "free, gratis and for nothing" or possibly pays for the privilege of carrying it out.

It is the same in the higher official ranks and the junior official has taken his cue from his superiors. The small official applies to the higher for the carrying out of absolutely necessary public works and is either told to carry them out himself or to go away and not worry the great man about such trifles. If he obeys the first instruction and the trade of the district is improved thereby, the high official finds it an excellent opportunity for increasing his revenue by additional taxation, and so the corruption spreads through each rank, in some cases even up to the highest.

We do not mean to state that there are absolutely no honest officials but we do assert that they are in a minority and they find themselves confronted with strenuous obstruction at every turn and difficulties almost insurmountable, are forced upon them in the carrying out of their honourable policy.

The result of all this corruption and *laissez faire* is, that the country in general, and the Central Government, does not receive more than one-tenth of the revenues which are paid in taxes by the populace. We are convinced that if all taxes were collected by honest officers of the Board of Revenue and local expenditure were apportioned fairly by the Central Government's own departments there would be no further cry of "want of funds" for any of the great national undertakings which China now desires to carry out and the objectionable foreign loan would be no more a necessity.

In short, financial reform means simply official honesty, the abolition of corruption and the introduction of an honest and comprehensive system of collecting the taxes at present levied on the populace.—*Chinese Public Opinion.*

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

THIRTEEN DETACHMENT.

Parade.—At Tai Kok at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th instant, for gun drill, Sergeant Basford, R.O.A., will attend.

ARTILLERY UNIT.

Parade.—At Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, the 21st instant, for 15 pdr. Q. F. gun drill, Sergeant Basford, R.O.A., will attend.

RECRUITS.

Gunner H. W. Lester is permitted to resign with effect from the 5th instant.

LEAVE.

Captain G. G. Wood is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 6 weeks with effect from the 10th instant.

SHANGHAI GAOL ESCAPE.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WARDER.

Yesterday afternoon four long-sentence convicts at the Municipal gaol effected their escape after a serious, and it is to be feared a fatal, assault upon an Indian warder, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 8th inst. The gaol is being extended, and the prisoners concerned were occupied in making concrete blocks for the walls. They were chained together as usual, and were under the supervision of an Indian warder, who was armed with a sword and a carbine. Several Public Works Department coolies were also engaged in the same work, when, without any explanation, the warder marched his charges round to the North side of the building, where there is a water-tap that is used in making the cement. When the party had turned the corner the convicts and their custodian were out of sight of the coolies, and it was not until some minutes had elapsed, and there was no sign of the men returning that the foreman in charge of the work called the attention of a European warder to the incident. No water was needed at the time, so the foreman's suspicions were aroused by the convicts' long absence. When a search was made the body of the warder was found in a pool of blood close to the tap, and there was no sign of the convicts. It was soon evident that they had forced an entrance into a turret in the north-east corner of the gaol, and thence dropped over the wall. It is supposed that they first broke their chains with the heavy wooden rams used in concrete making.

The warder was at once removed to the infirmary, but his injuries proved to be of a very serious nature, and he was unable to give an account of the occurrence. He was stabbed in several places on the body, and the back of his head had been crushed by a blow from a heavy weapon. It is feared that the man will succumb to his injuries.

What happened can only be surmised. Possibly the warder being thirsty, took the party round to the tap, so that he could obtain a drink. While he was leaning forward with his head under the tap his sword was seized and he was stabbed in several places. On his falling to the ground his assailants seized his carbine, with which they clubbed him over the head. They then freed themselves of their chains and made their escape in the manner described, taking the sword and carbine with them.

All the prisoners were undergoing long sentences, and one of them was an unusually powerful man. The gaol regulations strictly prohibit warders from going close to their charges, and so long as they face them from a short distance away they are fully able to protect themselves from attack. A reward of \$50 has been placed on the head of each of the fugitives, and the country in the neighbourhood of the gaol has been scoured for traces of them in their flight.

Later.

Last night the foreign and native detective staffs of the Police Force were visiting the former haunts of the escaped convicts and scouring the Settlement and its environs in search of the four men, all of whom are well-known to the police, who have photographs and full particulars of them. The first re-capture was made in the West Hongkew district where Det. Sgt. Thygesen and a native detective effected the arrest of Kau Sau at 11 p.m. It was known to the police that Kau formerly lived in the West Hongkew district somewhere in the vicinity of the Stone Bridge and it was in the vicinity of Tibet Road that the detectives found their man, although he had discarded his prison garb for better and less conspicuous attire. The convict was conveyed to West Hongkew station and later to the prison from which he made his escape. Kau Sau, 23 years of age, is a Kompo man. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on April 11, 1908, for being a member of an organized band of armed robbers.

CHINESE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The U.S. Consulate recently reported that the glass works at Poshan, province of Shantung, had taken to the manufacture of glass and porcelain insulators for telegraphic lines, and had sent samples of their products to Peking. It is now reported that the trial manufacture of these insulators has proved even more successful than was anticipated. According to official tests at Peking, they are said to be better and cheaper than imported insulators, and orders will in future be sent to the Poshan works. The Governor of the province has given an allowance of about \$3,000, gold to improve and enlarge the works.

It is stated that the insulators made of porcelain can be sold at about \$5.50 per dozen, and the glass pieces which accompany them at 84 cents gold; the necessary hooks and screws which go with them will also be made locally.

The manufacture of several new models for vases, washbowls and taptaps has recently been started, and it is reported that they are meeting with general favour.

There is some talk of starting a cement factory at Poshan, as it is said that suitable rock exists in the neighbourhood. All of the new products now being produced at Poshan are being exhibited in Peking; the Government has decided to fill its wants at the city when it is possible, and means are being used to attract attention to the products of the place.

A large glass factory is also being built in Peking with the intention of manufacturing window glass, which is largely used in China, and forms one of the principal imports from foreign countries. The capital of the company is entirely Chinese, the machinery has been secured from Great Britain, and it is expected that Germany will supply the fuel.

THE DEPRESSION IN THE SHIPPING TRADE.

With reference to the depression in the shipping trade now prevailing, the *Oaks Mainichi* points out that consequent on the depression of trade the shipment of timber to North China has much decreased, and as a result of the boycott the shipment of rice and sugar from South China has also suffered. In these circumstances, Japanese steamers not engaged in regular service are finding difficulty in obtaining freight. There is little prospect of a revival of the trade in October, in which month freight usually bulks largely. Recently Mr. Kato, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, expressed himself in a pessimistic view on the prospects of European, Seattle, and Australian services of his company, remarking that the depression in the shipping trade was general throughout the world. In giving expression to such a pessimistic view, says the *Oaks Mainichi*, it is improbable that Mr. Kato was actuated merely by the hope of securing a continuation of Government subsidies. It is unfortunately true that the receipts of the three services have heavily fallen off, and it is only natural that steamers not engaged in the regular services should be affected. There are now nine N.Y.K. steamers practically lying idle, in addition to some others which are similarly out of employment on the pretext of the regular official survey. It is anticipated that steamship owners will experience an even worse time towards the end of this year than at the end of last year.

DEATH OF PROMINENT CALIFORNIAN CHINAMAN.

ELABORATE FUNERAL OBSERVICES.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* of 5th ult. says:—With the pomp due to his station in life and attended by the religious rites of his race, the funeral of Fong Shun Fook, the wealthy Chinese merchant who died last Friday, was held yesterday at noon from 91 Brenham place.

While the ceremonies were Oriental in character, including the chanting of long-robed priests to the accompaniment of gongs and flutes, the burning of punks and the offerings of meats, fruits and confections, there were several features added in accordance with the last request of the deceased, which are seldom seen at Chinese funerals.

One of these features was a brass band of twelve pieces, which, between the doleful droning of the priests and the discordant din of the tom-toms and flutes, rendered religious airs of the Christian, such as "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Rock of Ages." And in addition to this American phase the pall-bearers, mostly Chinese native sons, and the members of the societies to which the deceased belonged, were attired in raiment cut after the fashion of the Caucasians.

Of the fifty men who walked behind the hearse only the representatives of the Six Companies, of which Fong Shun Fook was a prominent member, twelve in number, and rich merchants, one and all, wore the flowing robes of blue silk with the pendant streamers of white ribbon attached to the right side.

Owing to the prominence of the deceased in the local Chinese colony the funeral was an event that attracted a large throng of curious Celestials to the scene of the ceremonies. It was an open-air affair. A large platform had been erected in Brenham place, just above the old plaza, and upon it were heaped the meats, confectionery of a roast pig, and an uncooked pig and kid. Besides there were piles of fruits, rice, fancy cakes and confectionery. These funeral offerings were surrounded by burning punks, and emblematically-embossed red silk streamers tied in bamboo staffs.

PRIESTS CHANT PRAYERS.

Before the table of offerings, and while the spirals of blue smoke arose from the burning punks and saturated the surrounding atmosphere with a peculiar odour, the priests chanted prayers for the dead and carried out the details of the rites of the faith of Confucius.

The ceremony lasted for about a quarter of an hour, when the casket containing the body was placed in the hearse and the funeral procession was formed with the brass band at the head and the carriage containing the tom-toms and flutes bringing up the rear. There were twenty-two carriages in line, all filled with friends of the dead man. There were no family mourners, as all the relatives of the deceased, consisting of numerous children and grandchildren, are in far-off China. There was a wagon-load of floral offerings, prominent among them being a large portrait of Fong Shun Fook, the frame of which was embowered in immortelles. The casket was heaped high with white and purple blossoms.

The funeral cortege wound its way down Washington street to Kearny, thence to Jackson, then to Dupont, the streets along the way of its winding being lined with hundreds of spectators, white and yellow. The body was taken out to the old Chinese cemetery beyond the Richmond District, where additional rites were gone through with at the altars which still stand there, after which it was taken to the receiving vault in Laurel Hill cemetery. It will be sent from funeral parlours at California and Steiner streets, on the 20th, to the steamer *Korea*, and shipped to China.

Fong Shun Fook was one of the oldest residents of the Chinese colony in California. He came here nearly forty years ago, and except for occasional trips to his native land he has remained ever since, engaged in business. He was treasurer of the Wing Hop Company, 819 Depot Street, and held a large interest in the corporation known as the Sing Fat Company. He belonged to the Chinese Six Companies and other societies, and leaves a large estate. The immediate cause of his death was tuberculosis, from which he suffered many months. He refused to go home to China to die, saying that he looked upon California as his home, and he wanted to die and be buried here. He was 71 years of age.

To-day's Advertisements.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th of August, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 21st of August, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALMA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1908.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than 100 CENTS (100 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER.

From *Hong Kong Telegraph* Co., Ltd.

Members: 12th September, 1908.

JAPANESE YARN INDUSTRY.

THE KANEGAFUCHI LOAN.

From further particulars of the loan voted in France for the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. we (*Yapag-Chronicle*) learn that the company will receive two million yen without deduction, for which they will pay interest at 6 1/2 per cent. The bank charges in connection with the loan do not amount to more than 1 per cent, so that the company gets the amount mentioned at 7 per cent. Nominally the period of the loan is for two years, but this is only nominal, it being practically understood that the loan will be renewed, and the shorter period is really to the advantage of the company, for it means that the contract can be revised; and it is confidently expected—in fact we understand a definite arrangement exists in that effect—that if the bank responsible for floating the loan in Paris is satisfied, the interest will be lowered. Moreover, the loan may be regarded as merely an instalment of a larger sum that will be contracted for, if, as there is little doubt will be the case, the French capitalists concerned are satisfied with the position and working of the mill after examination. Arrangements have further been made for the shares of the Kanegafuchi to be sold to European markets, which will do much to strengthen the position of the company. There has been much criticism of this loan, but it seems to us that the Kanegafuchi Company is to be congratulated on its success under very difficult circumstances. It has been said that with the guarantee of the Mitsui and Bishi banks the Kanegafuchi ought to have been able to raise a loan at less than 6 1/2 per cent. But it must be remembered that the operations of the banks in question have been confined to Japan, and they are little known abroad. It must also be borne in mind that the negotiations for a loan could hardly have fallen at a worse time. Owing to previous losses in this country it was only necessary to mention that the loan was for a Japanese concern to meet with a refusal by Paris banks even to consider it further, so great was the pessimism brought about by the position of certain ventures made in this country, by the unfavourable reports from French capitalists who had made investigations, and by the news of recent failures of merchants and depression of trade in Japan. When these difficulties are taken into consideration, it seems to us that the Kanegafuchi is to be congratulated and not commiserated. It has succeeded in negotiating a loan of its own, and as it were, when the other loans with official backing have failed to materialise; it has opened a way for raising new capital, and it has accomplished this at a most unfavourable time and under most extraordinary difficulties.

Intimations.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

IN

HIGH CLASS PIANOS.

TO CLEAR ORDINARY PRICE

Collard	- \$480	\$600
Broadwood	225	400
Rachals	- 380	550
Own Make	250	800
Krauss	- 400	600
Haake	- 325	450

WEAR GUARANTEED.

WILL BE STORED UNTIL REQUIRED.

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per Month.

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PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

[35]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

GUEST

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EVERY

SATURDAY

AND

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PRIVATE BAR.

TRY OUR

SINGAPORE

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MATCHLESS IN THE

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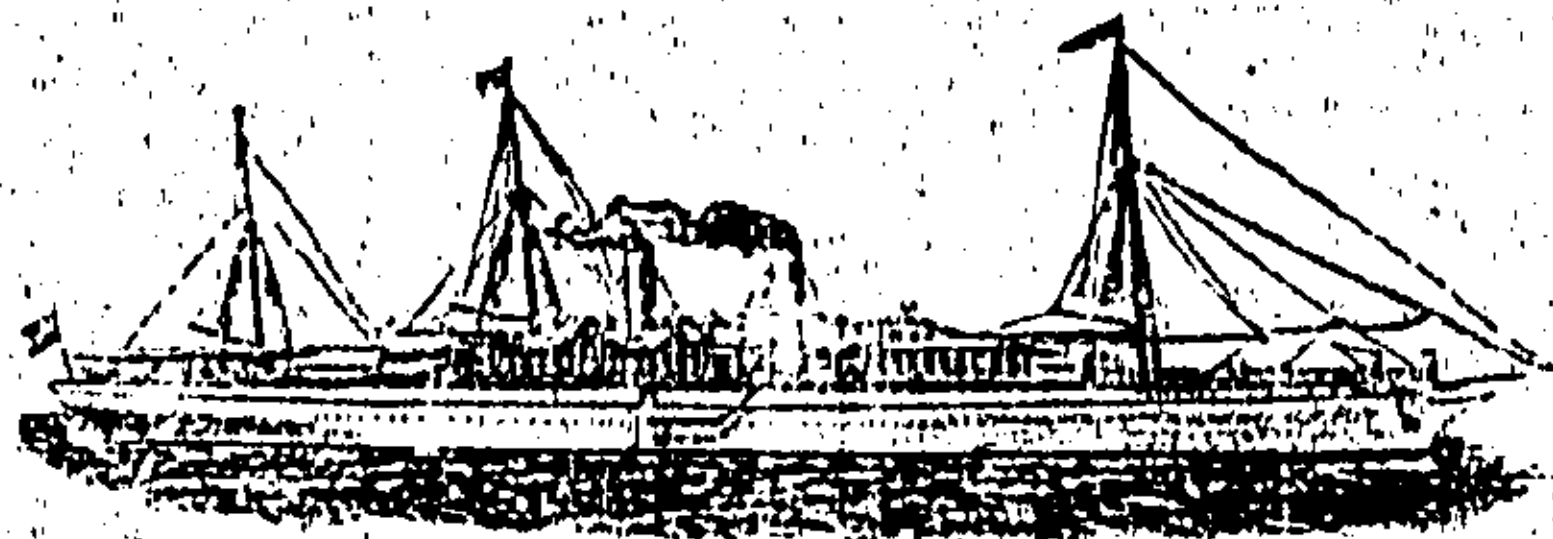
OWEN, STONE & Co.

Proprietors.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1908.

[36]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
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Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Sailing 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

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R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Aug. 15th	Sept. 5th
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 5th	Sept. 26th
"LENNOX"	3,700	FRIDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 10th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 17th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd	Oct. 27th
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Oct. 17th	Nov. 7th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
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For	Steamship	On
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MANILA	"KONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 14th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	FRIDAY, 14th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"YATSHING"	SUNDAY, 16th Aug. Daylight
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	MONDAY, 17th Aug. Noon
TIENSIN	"CHIPSING"	THURSDAY, 20th Aug. Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 21st Aug. 4 P.M.

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The steamers "Kaitung," "Namsang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO &c.	"HUCHOW"	14th Aug. 2 P.M.
TIENSIN	"TAMING"	18th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"SHANGHAI"	18th " "
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	18th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUS.	"CHANGSHA"	2nd Sept. "

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

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Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

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CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captn.	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 15th Aug. at Noon
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 22nd Aug. at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1908.

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STEAM

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THE Steamship

"DELTA."

Captain B.W. H. Snow, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this office for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 22nd August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Macdonald," 10,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Caledonia," due in London on 4th October, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1908.

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 16th August, at 10 o'clock A.M.

A Reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Fochow will be made during the Months of August and September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRALIEN."

Captain Veron, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 17th instant.

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P. NALIN,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

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MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons. Captn. Sailing date

Kumera 6,232 Cowley On 10th Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

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Queen's Buildings,
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(19-20

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

Captain G. O. Cundy, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th August, 1908.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th August, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

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Hongkong, 30th July, 1908.

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THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ..Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" ..Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1908.

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEEFRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1908.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND
TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE
12, D'ARQUILL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 35 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.35 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGON (PASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the great new discovery of our day, a discovery which has revolutionized the treatment of all diseases, and which has been the subject of the most extensive and successful experiments in the world.

THERAPION.

This preparation is a combination of the most powerful and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has been used in the most successful manner in the treatment of all diseases, and which has been the subject of the most extensive and successful experiments in the world.

The knowledge of the value of this medicine has been the subject of the most extensive and successful experiments in the world.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 31st August, 200 cts. per 5 Alex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B 18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 18

" Roast—Shiu 18

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 28

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 20

Bullock's Brains—Know 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 58

" Head—Ngau Tan 80

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Kook 7

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 17

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (unadressed)—Ngau To 7

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-kook 10

Mutton Chop—Yung Pak Kwat 22

" Leg—Yung Pei 23

" Shoulder—Yung Shau 20

Pigs' Chilliings—Chi cheong 24

" Brains—Chi Kook 12

" Feet—Chi Kook 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 14

" Head—Chi Tai 14

" Heart—Chi Sum 10

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 10

" Liver—Chi Kook 10

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pak Kwat 22

" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk 18

" Leg—Chai Pei 18

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau 18

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yung Tau Kook 50

" Heart—Yung Sum 6

" Kidneys—Yung Yiu 12

" Liver—Yung Con 12

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai 22

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20

" Mutton—Sang Young Yau 20

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,387	Final of £2 10/- old and £1 10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	6 %	\$720 London £79.10
Natious Bank of China, Limited	90,025	£7	£6	£4,000,000	\$10,221	\$2 (London 3/8) for 1907	...	\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$10	\$1,000,000	none	\$20 for 1906	9	\$220
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,000,000	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex 2/5 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 77 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$2,506,012	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	6 %	\$750
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$162 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$ 72,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$61
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$128,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$315 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10 1/2 %	\$58
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$25	\$1,000,000	17,755	\$12 for first half-year ending 30.6.8.	8 %	\$27 ex div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£4,000,000	£1,755	6 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=13.15	5 1/2 %	\$24 1/2
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	£4,110	Final of Tls. 15 making Tls. 3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000	£63,817	Final of 6 No. 10 making 3 for 1907 and Interim of 1/- (No. 11) for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 52 1/2 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$98	\$100 for year ending 30.6.1908	4 1/2 %	\$25
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 10,000	6,869	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 5 for 1907	12 1/2 %	Tls. 45 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$279.37	8 for year ending 31.12.07	...	\$150
Luison Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135.13	1 for 1907	...	\$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	...	14 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	...	Tls. 92 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£150,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10) for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 151 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000	11,358	1/10 of 1/-=48 cents	...	\$7
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$53,601	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$5,556	Final of \$14 making \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$45 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$44,442	Final of Tls. 24 making \$8 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$103
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	33,742	Final of Tls. 24 making \$8 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 24 1/2 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,257	Tls. 33,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 180 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,532	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 107 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$20,000	\$10,008	\$24 for year ending 30.6.07	11 1/2 %	Tls. 129 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,121	\$15	\$15	\$10,000	\$6,778	\$1.50 for 1906	...	\$12 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$252	Final of 134 making \$7 for 1907	9 1/2 %	\$80
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$35,015	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$91
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$4,611	70 cents for 1907	7 %	\$10 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	163	\$14 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$27
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045	Tls. 107,542	Interim of Tls. 1 for account 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 119 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 for account 1908	9 %	\$46
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 24 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 %	Tls. 64 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 459.9	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 67 1/2
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 6,303	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 85
Soy Cass Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 10,063	Tls. 30 for 1906	...	Tls. 242 1/2 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	\$12 1/2	\$12 1/2	\$1,500	£4.45	10 per share for 1907	9 %	\$74 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$25,000	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	11 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$61
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000	\$8,593	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$94 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$5,000	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6 1/2 %	\$20
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$19,000	5,078	Final of 75 cents making in all \$14 for 1907	11 1/2 %	\$104 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$104 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$180,000	8,917	\$2 for year ending 28.2.8	10 1/2 %	\$194 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,321	11 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 30.2.06	7 1/2 %	\$164
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$120,000	\$4,578	Final of \$15 making in all \$19 for 1907	8 %	\$235
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	6,000	\$10	\$10	none	18,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 %	\$25
Mattechappi for Mills, Bosch on Landbouwen	25,000	Gn. 100	Gn. 100	Tls. 247,500	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	6 1/2 %	Tls. 555 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 27,603	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	none	None	...	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 74 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 113 buyers
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	14 %	Tls. 99 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,333	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 400 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$9.43	None	...	\$23 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$478	40 cents for year ending 31.7.07	6 1/2 %	\$6
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,205	Tls. 301	Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 4,005	none	50 cents for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$11
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Four tens shares for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$23
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	16,458	Final of 30 cents=3 % making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	Tls. 194 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1900	...	74

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES

EASTMAN'S

&c. &c. &c.

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 250.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901.

Don't Worry.

Don't Worry.

WHY WORRY?

CONSULT

PHAROS.

THE MYSTIC AND MODERN ASTROLOGER

YES, WHY WORRY?

About your Business, Health, Pleasures, Friends Abroad, your Love Affairs and Chances in Life.

Yes, Why Worry? Consult Pharos. He is able to advise you, console you and warn you. His ambition in this life is to help those in trouble, and must not be classed with the run of Palmists who use their *Supposed Gifts* to make money. Pharos is independent of this. Willing and able to help all in trouble and relieve their anxiety to the best of his ability and experience.

PHAROS HAS A MESSAGE TO YOU.

You are anxious to put your son to a business that will prosper. Will your daughter be happy in her married life? You are in love. Have I made a wise choice in mate? Shall I take a partner into my business? Should I be wise in going abroad? All these questions Pharos can answer and advise by the aid of astrology. Why not put this to the test. Send P. O. value 1/- and addressed, stamped envelope to—

PHAROS, DEPT. 14, 45 UNION STREET, GLASGOW

with your Birth Date, Full Name and Title and Town or County of Birth if possible, upon receipt of same Pharos will send you a written Test Mosaicope.

With the above Pharos will send you FREE A WRITTEN FORECAST OF YOUR FUTURE.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

100 ASSORTED Scotch, English & Irish Views, etc. for 1/6.

1000 Assorted Scotch, English & Irish Views, etc. for 1/6. Actresses, Songs, Animals, Lovers and Comic Cards for 1/6.

English and Continental Actresses hand tinted real glossy Photographs 15/- per gross.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS well ASSORTED parcel.

100 Cards for 5/- Value 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 6d each.

500 ASSORTED Cards for 20/-.

1 gross Jewelled Cards for 9/-.

Foreign or Colonial Stamps not accepted. Kindly send Money Order.

BRITANIA POSTCARD CO., 45, Union Street, Glasgow. [31]

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

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11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Beaulieu Street. 566, Nanking Road.

Framing, 4th March 1908. [42]

SWATOW DRAWN WORK

COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE

LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.

all of the best quality;

ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE

CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE

LACES,

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. [11]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state

that she will be pleased to receive orders for

all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs

and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's

Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful

for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made

into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools

who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908. [11]

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN

VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

BLK. AND TAN GLAZE KID

from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast

ports orders, particularly appreciated.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908. [11]